GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Contents for Week of January 13, 1936. Vol. XIV. No. 25.

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Photograph by W. Robert Moore

THE MOON INSPIRED THIS PEIPING GATEWAY

Before Europeans knew how to construct a single arch in masonry, the Chinese could make two—one inverted—to form the famous "moon gate" entrance. Their success in decorating their palaces with flowers, plants, and miniature trees placed them among the world's foremost gardeners (see Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Venezuela, Land of Oil, Coffee, Cattle, Sugar and Pearls

VENEZUELA has had a change of government. This does not seem to be important "news" until it is recalled that this South American republic has had almost three decades of the same administration, extending through the terms of a half dozen United States Presidents. Following the recent death of its President and dictator, General Juan Vincente Gomez, numerous candidates for the nation's highest office have come forward.

Good roads and more railroads—in short, better means of communication—are a crying need in Venezuela, a wedge-shaped country driven into the top of South America. Politically it is shattered into fragments, checkerboard style. Its three million people, about half the population of New York City, are spread through 20 states, 2 territories, and a Federal district.

Divided into Three Sections

Physically, Venezuela is divided by natural barriers into three sections whose boundaries are seldom crossed by their occupants.

Geography, as well as history, reveals that the country has its ups and downs. First, the rich northwestern coastal section, most populous, could be subdivided into the marshy lowlands around Lake Maracaibo and the northern highlands, formed by the Andes at their lowest. Next there is the wide, low strip of *llanos,* the Orinoco's basin plain. Beyond and up again stretches the mysterious and almost inaccessible realm of dense tropical rain forest, the Guiana highlands.

Advancing northward from the Brazilian border to the coast, one encounters life in all stages of culture from the primitive to modern civilization. In the high Guiana forests, covering more than half of Venezuela, nomadic Indian inhabitants obtain balata, tonka beans, 600 species of wood, and other products such as caoutchouc and wild vanilla. Some send nuggets from the region of El Callao mine, once the richest gold mine in the world. Nevertheless, they eke out a precarious existence, for their primitive methods soon despoil the region they work, and their food supply is scanty.

Cowboys Are Superb Riders

In the vast flat stretches of grassland surrounding the Orinoco for 100,000 square miles, a true pastoral civilization exists. Cattle, introduced by the Spanish nearly four hundred years ago, ran wild for a while, and since then millions of them have been herded by *llaneros,* hardy cowboys whose superb horsemanship has turned the tide of revolutions as well as of stampedes. Without political upheavals, life for them is monotonous: "meat" to herd, meat to eat, and meat and hides to export. Another profitable activity of this area was once the gathering of graceful plumes from the egret crane which wades in Orinoco border marshes, but government regulation has had to curtail this industry to prevent extinction of the bird.

The northern highlands are Venezuela's agricultural belt, with almost a monopoly of industries as well. Coffee flourishes on the tall, rarely pruned trees of 30,000 plantations, supplying 17 per cent of the country's export. Cacao and sugar cane are additional money crops, while silkworm cultivation has recently appeared as a hint of a new source of income. This area also has the country's larger cities, although only one, Caracas, exceeds 100,000 in population, and only one other, Maracaibo, comes near this figure.

The lowland border around Lake Maracaibo's expanse of 8,000 square miles

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Photograph by J. Berman

FLOUR MILLS AND A BUS GO FOR A SAIL

No, it's not a mistake—just the Danube, which is the best highway through the marshy delta region of eastern Romania. Here the mill meets the grain halfway, floating from village to village and anchoring in the river current which turns the water wheel. Peasants carry their flour home in gaily striped homemade sacks, leaving a part as the miller's fee. Fishermen, whose wives are probably attending to the grain, inspect their nets on a drying rack (see Bulletin No. 4).

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Peiping No Longer the "City of Northern Peace"

SECRET conferences, sullen crowds, cheering troops, and student outbreaks—with these, a new government brings excitement to Peiping. Inauguration there of the Autonomous Council of Hopei and Chahar a few weeks ago gave the city a better right to its old name of Peking, or "northern capital," than to the present Peiping, "city of northern peace." Now it is restored to some of the political prominence—and unrest—which it enjoyed before 1928, when the capital of the Republic of China was moved to southern Nanking.

With its more than a million inhabitants and strategic situation for an almost boundless realm of influence, the city cannot remain long in the background of the country's history. The Grand Canal, several railways, air lines and key trade routes spread like a web from Peiping to other parts of China.

Peiping is still the intellectual center of China. It is the site of many schools, medical and teachers' colleges, foreign universities, national universities, libraries, and institutions for research. Here originated China's New Thought movement and the literary revolution which substituted the popular Mandarin vernacular for the classical dead language.

China's Capital Even before Marco Polo's Visit

To Peiping, alias ancient Chi, Yu Chou, Yenching, Chung Tu, Khanbaligh, and Peking, political upheavals are not new. During many times in its long span of forty centuries rulers have come and gone, but the city under one name or another has lived on. No other city in China is so rich in historical associations.

Few cities of the world, in fact, hold more interest for the visitor, the historian, the geographer, or the artist than does Peiping (see illustration, page 1).

To this city journeyed Marco Polo when he met and became adviser to the mighty Kublai Khan. In the heart of Peiping still stands the old drum tower that boomed forth the watches of night when Messer Marco lived in the Courts of the great Tatar ruler. Fly over the ancient capital to-day and you can see the definite outline of a portion of the crumbled ramparts that enclosed Khanbaligh, as the city was then called, when it was capital of a Mongol Empire that stretched westward beyond the Black Sea.

The wide streets, which form such a contrast to the narrow, twisting alleys of most old Chinese cities, also reflect the influence of the Tatars. To-day many of these streets are paved with asphalt to do away at last with the deep dust or mud and the ruts dug during the passing centuries by countless camel caravans and two-wheeled "Peking" carts.

The modern city of Peiping, on the whole surprisingly uncrowded, has grown in an orderly manner along the lines of a spacious rectangular ground plan originally provided by Kublai Khan.

Forbidden City Has Yellow Roofs

Peiping is really a city beside a city and cities within a city, each separated from the other by massive walls. Within the great fortified Tatar city is the old Imperial City. Pinkish-red walls, yellow tiled on top, in turn set apart the "Purple Forbidden City" in the heart of the moated Imperial inclosure. And adjacent to the Tatar city on the southern side is another walled rectangle that composes the Chinese city. In 1644, when the Ming Dynasty fell, all Chinese residents were forced to live here, the Manchus having taken over the whole of the original city.

The old Tatar walls remain much the same to-day as when they were piled together more than 500 years ago.

The mere cataloguing of historic temples, palaces, and buildings would make an impressive list. The Temple of Heaven in the south portion of the Chinese suburb, where emperors once made sacrifices to the Heaven and Earth, and the "Purple Forbidden City" in which they lived, are of the greatest interest. Kublai Khan's observatory on the east wall shows where Jesuit priests and Chinese scholars cooperated in star-gazing.

Unlike remote Lhasa, which was found to be tawdry when it was finally opened for the public to see, the Forbidden City proved to be more elaborate than had been anticipated. Although the last Manchu emperor, Pu Yi, who has recently been made ruler of Manchutikuo, abdicated in 1912, he was allowed to live in the Forbidden City until 1922.

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is both the most unhealthful and the wealthiest region in the whole country. Aside from producing much sugar cane, it fairly spouts petroleum, giving Venezuela third place in world production of oil. Fleets of specially built tankers must take advantage of high tide to pass sand bars blocking the channel from Lake Maracaibo to the sea. In spite of these obstacles, Maracaibo succeeds in shipping 60 per cent of the country's exports and receiving about half of its imports. Its closest rival is La Guaira, port for Venezuela's mountain capital, Caracas.

Fishing for Rose-Tinted Pearls

A distinctive industry is pearl fishing off the island of Margarita. Pearls from this region are renowned for their delicate rose tint. These gems were one of the early attractions for Spaniards.

A profitable slave traffic led pirates in 1510 to set up a temporary base of operation on a nearby island, and ten years later, at Cumaná, was established the oldest European settlement in South America. Soon the quest for gold led inland, with its trail of plunder and destruction, and it blinded the *Conquistadores* to the other rich resources of the country. In 1811, thanks to the efforts of Simon Bolívar, the country declared itself independent of Spain, which had ruled for about two centuries and a half with Caracas as seat of government. Two decades later it peacefully divorced itself from Colombia. Since then, the wealth of Venezuela has been a prize hotly contested by many factions.

That it is a grateful country is evidenced by the fact that Bolívar's services are commemorated in the name of a State, a city, a railroad, the currency unit, and innumerable buildings and statues.

Note: Information and photographs of Venezuela can be found in the following: "Journey by Jungle Rivers to the Home of the Cock-of-the-Rock," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1933; "In Humboldt's Wake," November, 1931; "To Bogotá and Back by Air," May, 1928; "How Latin America Looks from the Air," October, 1927; and "Scenes in South America," October, 1921.

Bulletin No. 1, January 13, 1936.

Photograph by Ernest G. Holt

BREAD DOESN'T NEED TO BE SLICED ON THE ORINOCO

Bread made from cassava is almost a yard in diameter and about a half-inch thick, so that it is easily broken into nibbling-size pieces. These phonograph-record loaves can be baked in large quantities and stored away, wrapped in leaves of the *moriche* palm.

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World Government Changes in 1935

THE world's governmental picture took on a noticeably different aspect as a result of governmental and territorial changes during 1935.

Most obvious to Americans and Europeans, and important because of its potential effect on the African colonial set-up and on the peace of Europe, was the occupation of more than 30,000 square miles of the territory of Ethiopia by Italian forces, which began October 2. Already the military operations have resulted in the mobilization of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, the imposition of sanctions against Italy by the League of Nations, and an embargo on the shipment of war munitions to Italy and Ethiopia by the United States.

Of far-reaching importance in the East was the practical secession of 25 counties in Hopei and Chahar Provinces of China and the proclamation of an autonomous (self-rule) government, backed by Japanese military aid, November 24. The territory embraces about 13,000 square miles and has a population of between four and five millions. On December 18, as a result of Japanese influence, a semi-autonomous government was set up in Hopei and Chahar.

Japan Continues March into Asia

Throughout the year a number of incidents showed the restive feeling between Japan and China and between Japan and Soviet Russia. In January, 1935, Japanese and Manchutikuoan troops pushed into the edge of Chahar, adding a small strip to the Jehol territory of Manchutikuo. On December 23, the Mongolian prince, Teh, declared the independence from China of the western part of Inner Mongolia, adjoining Chahar on the west.

Early in the year China gave the status of a full-fledged province to Sinkiang or Chinese Turkestan, adjoining Tibet on the northeast. Russian influence is reported to have grown steadily in Sinkiang during the year.

Outstanding governmental change in Europe was the restoration of the Greek monarchy. The Grecian Republic was overthrown by a royalist coup on October 10. By a national plebiscite, November 3, King George II was invited to return.

Of major importance also was the return to German sovereignty on January 13, of the Saar Basin, which for 15 years had been under control of the League of Nations (see illustration, next page). The shift was made following a plebiscite, conducted under the auspices of the League. A German governor took office March 1.

The Swastika banner—a black swastika on a white circle on a red field—was proclaimed the national flag of Germany on September 15, at a special session of the Reichstag. By independent action and by an agreement with Great Britain, Germany freed herself from the restrictions of the Versailles Treaty concerning her army and navy.

Chief contribution of the United States to governmental changes was the formal setting up, on November 15, of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, with Manuel Quezon as the first President and former Governor General Frank Murphy as American High Commissioner. This was a major step toward Philippine independence, scheduled to become complete in 1945.

United States' claim to three small coral islands in the South Pacific was reestablished during the year. The islets—Jarvis, Baker, and Howland—lie 1,400 to 1,600 miles southwest of Honolulu and are wanted as bases for future air lines extending to Australia.

Constitution for India

In a further move toward the transformation of the old British Empire into an organization of self-governing units, Great Britain, on August 2, granted India a Federal Constitution.

Other constitutional changes included: First steps in Estonia toward a Corporative State on the model of Italy; first meeting of the National Assembly and Corporative Chamber in Portugal, January 11, under the new corporative constitution; adoption, April 22, of a new constitution by Poland, increasing the powers of the president, and limiting those of Parliament; and restoration, June 11, of the former constitution of Cuba.

Knitting together more closely its 912,000 square miles of territory in central Africa, France set up a new governmental organization over French Equatorial Africa. The four former colonies are merged into one unit with one governor general and twenty departments.

More than 45,000 square miles of French colonial territory in Africa was ceded to Italy by a treaty completed on January 8. The major portion of this area is a southern extension of Libia in the Tibesti region. Other items ceded consist of an extension of the Italian colony of Eritrea to the southeastward for about 12 miles along the Strait of Bab el Mandeb; and the Island of Dumeira, in the Strait.

France granted self-government to the remnants of her colonial empire in North America—the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the southern coast of Newfoundland.

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Since that time a committee has had the palaces in its charge, and has converted a considerable portion of the group into a museum, parts of which are open daily to visitors.

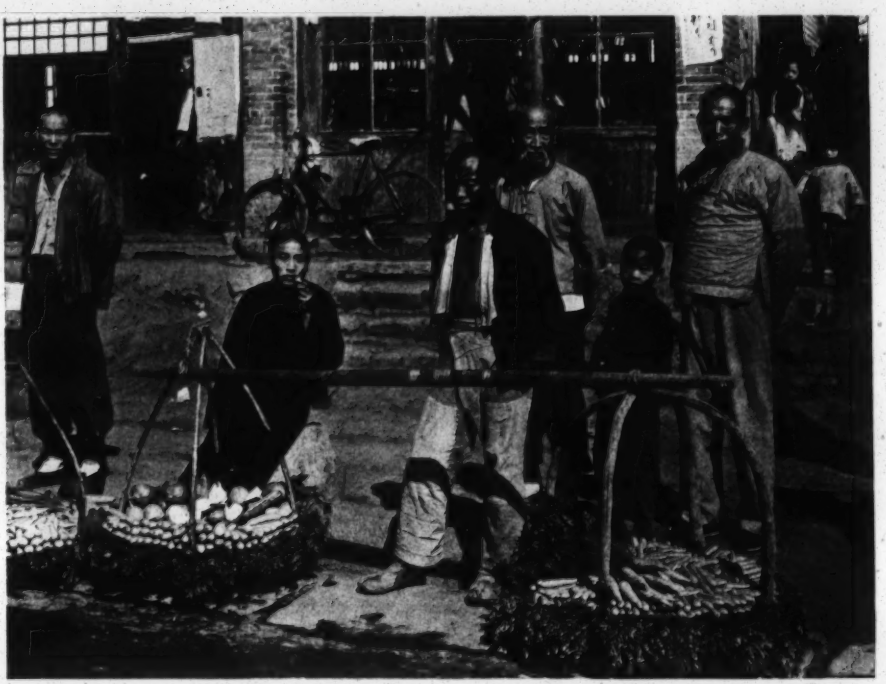
Foreign Legations Still in Peiping

Despite the fact that the Chinese capital has been moved to Nanking, the Legations of foreign countries remain in Peiping. The Ministers and their staffs are able to travel to Nanking and Shanghai at their convenience, on good trains or by air, so are not disposed to abandon the costly and comfortable properties in the Legation Quarter in the southern portion of the Tatar city. The United States Embassy is guarded by a garrison of the Fifth Marines. Many foreigners, however, live outside this section.

Traffic in Peiping is colorful and varied. Camel caravans, two-wheeled "Peking" carts, automobiles, and rikishas, together with pedestrians and burdened coolies, jostle each other on the streets and at the narrow gates. Almost every day countless wedding and funeral processions move along the streets with their palanquins and all the red and tinsel glitter that China assembles around these two important events.

Note: Data and photographs of Peiping may be found in the following: "Peiping, City of Dust and Color (color insert)," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1934; "Glory That Was Imperial Peking," June, 1933; "From Mediterranean to Yellow Sea by Motor," November, 1932; "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," May, 1930; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer (Marco Polo)," November, 1928; "Among the People of Cathay," June, 1927; "Farmers Since the Days of Noah," April, 1927; "Scenes in the Celestial Republic," February, 1926; "In the Land of Kublai Khan (color insert)," May, 1922; and "Peking, The City of the Unexpected," November, 1920.

Bulletin No. 2, January 13, 1936.



Photograph by W. Robert Moore

A STREET IN PEIPING IS MORE THAN A STREET

Merchants use the street as a shop, carrying their wares on poles slung over their shoulders. Vegetables, cooked food, ices, candies can be bought in the very middle of the street, while barbers and dentists often serve their customers in the same traffic tangle.

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Romania Wants More Fish, Fewer Snakes, in Danube's Delta

PAGING St. Patrick! Romania is trying to free the Danube delta of its poisonous snakes. Without St. Patrick to drive out the reptiles, the government is organizing "snake drives" to kill them off by the hundred.

Romanians of this area live mainly by farming and fishing. Taking fish from nets and traps in early summer, or "quick farming" the alluvial plain in haste before autumn, they find poisonous snakes a real menace.

The productive Danube delta, almost three times the size of Rhode Island, is the finest fresh water fishing district in Europe, with the exception of the lower Volga. Three branches of the Danube support this area like ribs of a fan (see map, next page). Receding flood waters of the mighty river trap tons of fish annually in permanent lake beds, refilled each spring.

Fences Used To Hold Bag Nets

Sharp-eyed travelers who, in late spring, enter Romania via the Black Sea and the Danube may observe innumerable fences stretched across canals and other outlet streams that cut water ribbons in the broad river delta. Thus, before disembarking, is the alert visitor suddenly introduced to an important factor in the economic life of the nation—its fisheries. Strung across mid-channel openings in the fences are nets that in three hours snare as many as ten tons of carp!

Such an abundance of fish accounts for the rather staggering total yearly catch of both fresh and salt water varieties. In the peak year of 1932 it amounted to 27,035 tons—more than a quarter the amount landed at the port of Boston, Massachusetts, in the same period.

Artificial channels have been cut across the level delta, and it is these channels, connecting lakes with Danube outlets, that yield enormous quantities of fish as the waters drain off. Escape is prevented by fences of hazel branches built across all marsh outlets. Myriads of hapless fish swim into bag nets that close single trap openings in the barriers.

Some Sturgeon Weigh Ton

Carp are taken in great quantities, the fish varying in weight from 10 to 20 pounds each. Of greater economic importance, however, are the mammoth sturgeon and morun (a sturgeon-like fish) that are caught chiefly in the Black Sea mouth of the Danube, for they are sources of caviar.

The roe of both fish is valuable, but morun roe yields a finer, and hence more costly, caviar. It has been estimated that 5 per cent of the total weight of the fish is caviar. Sturgeons also, some of them weighing a ton each, represent a respectable dividend as caviar.

Blue mackerel are the salt water fish taken in largest numbers, averaging about 600 tons annually. The average annual weight of both fresh and salt water fish caught during the past five years was 20,000 tons. For the same period the average annual value of these fish was $2,375,000.

Danube fisheries are exploited on a share basis with the State—the fisherman supplies labor and tackle, the Government offers water and fish. Profit is determined by the expense to which the fisherman is put. River anglers are allowed 70 per cent of the value of the fish sold because they must work hard, use expensive tackle, and, more than others, accept the vagaries of fisherman's luck (see also illustration, page 2).

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Two countries withdrew from the League of Nations during 1935: Japan on March 27, and Germany on October 21. Paraguay gave notice of intention to withdraw February 24, 1937. Brazil, the only other member of the League to withdraw, left the organization in 1928.

Persia became officially Iran on March 22, the Iranian New Year's Day.

King Prajadhipok of Siam abdicated March 2 because the Siamese Assembly would not meet his wishes in altering the government toward a democratic constitutional monarchy. Prince Ananda, the 11 year-old nephew of the retiring king, became the new king of Siam.

Formosa was granted local self-government by an edict of the Emperor of Japan, April 1.

Lusaka, the new capital city of Northern Rhodesia, Africa, was inaugurated May 27. Built to plan, the new capital is more centrally located than Livingstone, the former capital.

End of the Gran Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay, which had been in progress since July, 1932, came on June 12, with the signing of a peace protocol in Buenos Aires.

One of the most important of the revolutionary uprisings of the year came in Brazil, November 24, when soldiers seized Natal, capital of Rio Grande Do Norte, and Recife, capital of Pernambuco. A day or so later the revolt spread to a suburb of Rio de Janeiro. The uprising was put down by government forces by November 29.

In Greece, a revolution by democratic elements broke out March 1, seven months before the royalist coup which resulted in the restoration of the king. It was suppressed by government forces by March 11. An uprising in northeastern Uruguay in February was short-lived.

Treaties signed during the year included a pact for mutual assistance between France and Soviet Russia; a similar agreement between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia; a cultural convention between Italy and Hungary; and trade pacts between The Netherlands and the Soviets, Turkey and Great Britain, and Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The United States signed reciprocal tariff treaties with Canada, Brazil, The Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras and Colombia.

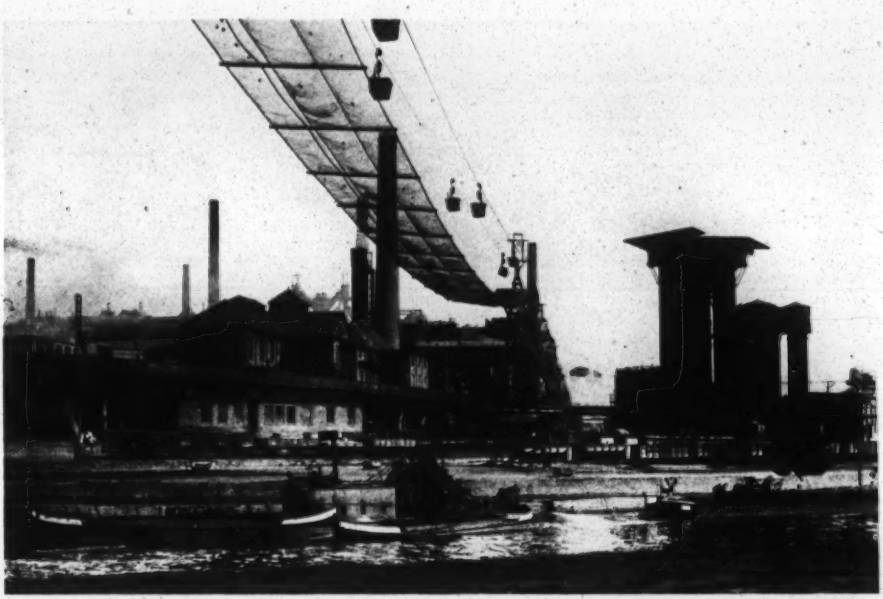
Twenty nations of the Western Hemisphere, including the United States, signed the Roerich Pact in Washington, April 15, for the protection of cultural treasures in peace and war. A list of such treasures is to be deposited at the Pan American Union in Washington.

Two presidents of republics resigned toward the end of the year: President Mendieta of Cuba, December 11; and President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, December 14. Albert Meyer was elected December 11 to serve as president of Switzerland during 1936. Venezuela's president and dictator, Juan Vincente Gomez, died December 19.

Egypt restored its constitution of 1923 by royal rescript, December 12.

Ireland became the fourteenth of important countries to be governed by a single parliamentary chamber. Early in December the senate, or upper house, was abolished.

Bulletin No. 3, January 13, 1936.



Photograph by Ewing Galloway

MANY OF GERMANY'S STEEL SINEWS COME FROM THE SAAR

In the giant Röchling Iron and Steel Works at Völklingen are shown three ways that new materials reach the furnaces—canal, railway and overhead conveyer. The latter has a heavy wire netting to protect workmen below from falling lumps.

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Mother Earth's New Portrait in National Geographic Society's Latest Map

"HOLD that pose!" exclaims the map maker to Mother Earth. Then he records on paper the outlines of continents, the names and boundaries of nations, and the courses of rivers, railroads and airlines.

When he looks up from his completed work, lo! she has already changed. Possibly a government has taken a new name, boundary lines have been shifted by war or treaty, or a blank spot has been filled in by intrepid explorers. Then he must begin again.

The National Geographic Society issued its latest portrait of ever changing Earth as a special supplement to the December, 1935, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

Old and New World Facts on One Sheet of Paper

Drawn in two hemispheres, and printed in ten colors on durable paper, the new World Map contains a veritable library of up-to-date information, easy to read, on a sheet slightly larger than two pages of a newspaper. With many features not hitherto available on maps, it is a valuable supplement to standard atlas material.

The margins are filled with information: the speed of the earth in its orbit around the sun; its speed of rotation at the Equator; the deepest known spot in the ocean; even the weight of the earth is given—6,587,406,000,000,000,000,000 tons!

Of special interest to radio fans is the graphic presentation of time zones on the National Geographic Society's new World Map. It shows at what hour by their own clocks they must tune in to get a noon program in London, dinner music from Paris, or the latest bulletins from the Ethiopian front.

A marginal list calls attention to those places which depart from standard time, such as Newfoundland, the only one in North America, or Venezuela, Ecuador, the Guianas, and others in South America. There are a number which, although spreading through 2 or 3 time zones, adopt an average for convenience, such as India, New Zealand, Java, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Traces the "China Clipper's" Route

The new map reveals also established railway trunk lines and new air routes, the latter including a spectacular red line darting across the Pacific—course of the *China Clipper* and its sister ships—and similar red lines across the South Atlantic.

Altitudes are represented by varying shades of olive, calling attention to the literally outstanding features of Mother Nature's face. "29,002" and an "x" mark the spot, for example, where Mt. Everest attains the world's highest elevation.

This World Map is the first to be issued showing with certainty that Antarctica is a single continent, not two islands—the main conclusion reached by Admiral Byrd after a series of flights and surveys made on his expedition of 1933-35.

A 2,000-square-mile blank spot in southwestern Yukon Territory of the Dominion of Canada, a region of lofty ranges and glacier-filled valleys and gorges, was filled in by the Society's Yukon Expedition in 1935, led by Bradford Washburn. Through Canadian Government aerial surveys, the whole east coast of Hudson Bay has been moved eastward almost a degree and the Belcher Islands have been changed in position and outline.

New Lakes and Islands Shown

New lakes, discovered and mapped by Government air surveyors, appear in the interior of Australia. The position of new Arctic islands, reported in 1935 by the icebreaker *Sadko*, has been indicated. Sergeant Andreev's Land, the existence of which has been a subject of speculation for nearly two centuries, is shown—although with a question mark—in the light of reports of its rediscovery.

Important changes in political boundaries shown on the map include the new frontier between Italian Libia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and French Equatorial Africa; and between Eritrea and French Somaliland. The new boundary between Yemen and Saudi Arabia has been the subject of recent dispute, and the newly defined Northern Territory in Australia combines the old territories of North and Central Australia.

The Society's new World Map shows many lonely fragments of land, otherwise negligible, which have potential value as air stations. In the Pacific, west and south of Hawaii, are three islands—Wake, Johnston, and Kingman Reef—which were declared under United States juris-

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Lake fishermen, whose haul is more stable and involves less expense, receive 45 per cent. Because their catch is surer than any, fishermen using traps in fences pay the State the greatest percentage of their profit.

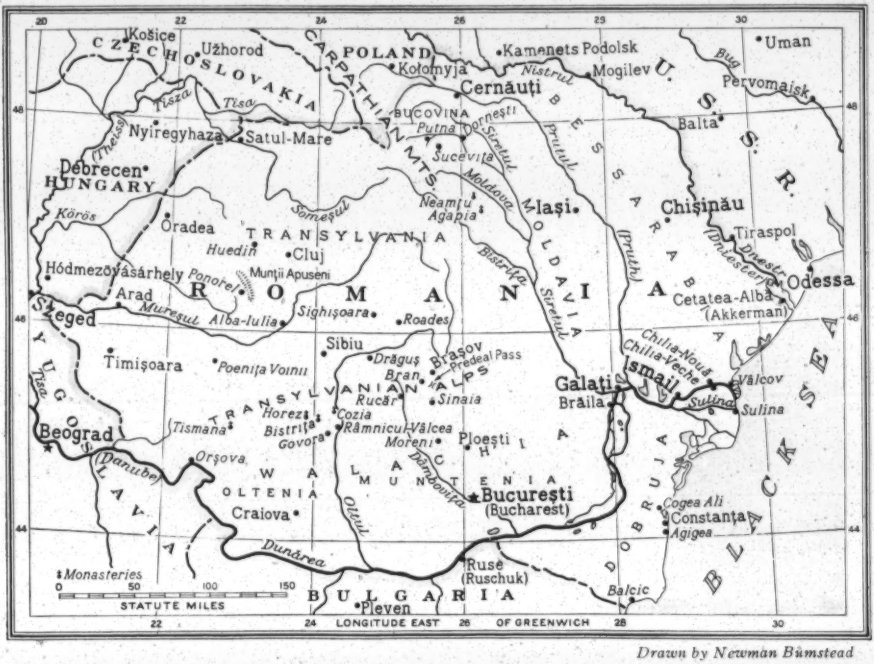
Romanians take advantage of the months when flood waters have subsided to plant the rich soil with grains. Splendid pasture lands develop also between high water periods, providing food for hundreds of thousands of cattle. Such "quick farming" is a prosperous undertaking in this fertile Danube delta region.

Note: For supplementary reading and photographs see "Spell of Romania," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1934; "Transylvania and Its Seven Castles," March, 1926; "Looking Down on Europe," March, 1925; "The Battle-Line of Languages in Western Europe," February, 1923; "The Whirlpool of the Balkans" and "The New Map of Europe," February, 1921; "The Races of Europe," December, 1918; "Roumania and Its Rubicon," September, 1916; and "Roumania, The Pivotal State," October, 1915.

Bulletin No. 4, January 13, 1936.

Supplement to the Cumulative Index in Preparation

The new Cumulative Index, listing articles, pictures, and maps in the *National Geographic Magazine* between January, 1899, and December, 1934, will be brought up-to-date by a supplement now being prepared for publication on February 1, 1936. The Cumulative Index, in paper binding, costs $1.00 and in cloth binding $1.50, postage included. The supplement, which will cover the year 1935, will fit into the envelope pocket provided at the back of the Cumulative Index. Its price will be 25 cents each, postpaid.



Drawn by Newman Bumstead

ROMANIA'S DELTA COUNTRY SHOWS INFLUENCE OF TURKEY, RUSSIA, AND FISH

Place names, costumes, and customs are evidences that the Danube delta has not always been Romanian. With the exception of some gypsy tribes, however, almost all present inhabitants belong to one group—fishermen. For here are some of Romania's finest caviar fisheries. Vâlcov, on the northern branch of the Danube, exports fish packed in ice chopped from the river. The Sulina branch is the main channel for boats, and is protected from silting up by the European Commission of the Danube.

diction in 1934. In 1935 the coral reefs, Jarvis, Baker, and Howland, were formally proclaimed as annexed to the United States.

The projection used on this map, called the Equal Area Azimuthal Projection, overcomes any error in showing the size of areas. All areas are in the same proportion to the actual land surfaces they represent. Not one, but three scales of miles to an inch are given for use in different parts of the map.

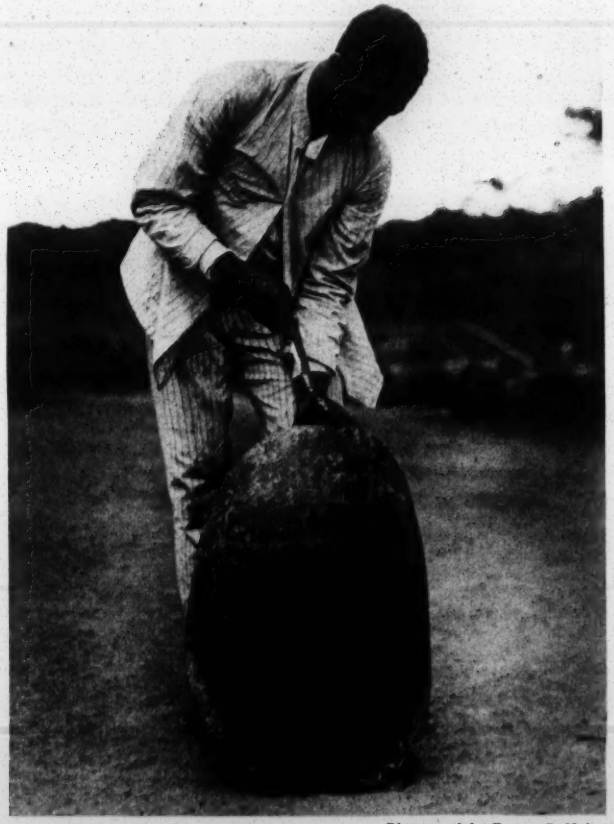
Note: Some recent additions to the large wall-map collection being published by the National Geographic Society include:

World	December, 1935	United States	May, 1933
Africa	June, 1935	Antarctic Regions	October, 1932
Caribbean Countries	December, 1934	Travels of Geo. Washington	January, 1932
Asia	December, 1933	Europe	December, 1929

These maps were published as free supplements to the *National Geographic Magazine* of the dates given. Additional copies may be secured postpaid from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society for 50 cents per copy on paper, and 75 cents per copy on linen.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "The Map, Silent Guide Through the Ages," week of March 11, 1935.

Bulletin No. 5, January 13, 1936.



Photograph by Ernest G. Holt

TURTLE SOUP IS NO LUXURY TO VENEZUELAN NATIVES

Along the Orinoco, especially in the delta, turtles supply Indians with most of their income and practically all their food during certain seasons. Many species of turtle are found, varying in size from tiny ones to the big specimen displayed here. They are caught when they assemble on islands and sand bars to deposit their eggs (see Bulletin No. 1).